

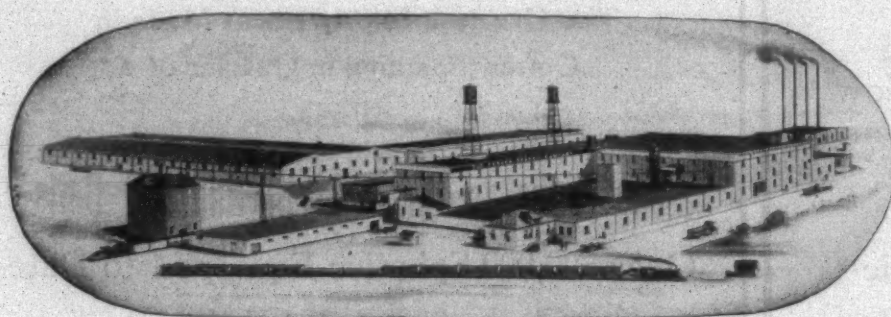
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917

NUMBER 17.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—THE WEAVER'S FRIEND



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Helping People to Help Themselves

By JAMES E. CARBERY, Rock Hill, S. C., before Southern Textile Association.

We are living under new and untried conditions, in an age when changes are more frequent and vital. We are marching to double-quick time. Few people seem to fully realize we are at war, engaged in the worst conflict the world has ever known, fighting the shrewdest, most unscrupulous and barbarous nation on earth, and that we can only win by the complete overthrow of an autocracy and despotism that threatens the world. The price of victory has been, and will continue to be paid in blood. Living peacefully as we have in a land of plenty, unprepared for such emergencies, true conditions as they exist are hard to realize. It is difficult for us to conceive that approximately one-half of the entire population of the world is engaged in military activities which have suddenly changed from producers to consumers of the world's resources. Wanton destruction, submarines and fires of incendiary origin have further decreased our necessities of life far below the danger point. There are some things we can do without when necessity so dictates, but food is not among the number. The lack of certain foods can so lower human vitality that it can no longer resist many fatal diseases.

A country at war requires more food than when at peace; in many countries crops have failed to such an extent that at this time the greater part of the world is eagerly looking toward America for food, clothing and fuel, the chief essentials. Such conditions and responsibilities as have been thrust upon us as a nation must be met bravely by each individual willing to give full heaping measure in saving, service and sacrifice. There is a serious and most imperative duty for every individual and community. Particularly is this true in the greater production and conservation of food and elimination of waste, extravagance and luxuries.

Playing one of the most important parts in the production and conservation of food is the Mill Village Work of the Horticultural Division of Clemson College, co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture, a work originated some seven years ago by Dr. S. A. Knapp, a short time prior to his death. It was designed as a first aid in meeting the imminent needs of the great force of industrial

workers in cotton mills of the South, to encourage them to live at home instead of from sacks and cans and breaking up roadways to the store by using every foot of available land for the economic production of food. Additionally it was intended to demonstrate the value of a cow and hog, better environment with flowers and better sanitation, along with many other things of equal value. This need was imperative when the world was at peace, before the high cost of living had been so keenly felt, and when dollars were exchanged for more than 30 per cent of their face value. Now we are confronted with actual conditions where the need by reason of war has increased beyond all laws of proportion, and we are doing now many things we should have been doing all along. Demonstration work has brought added opportunities into the lives of the adult and child embodying thrift, while consciously, yet irresistibly it invited them into higher realms of mental, moral, physical and spiritual development and activity. Larger and better day and night schools have sprung up and proved of inestimable value, with playground equipment to develop the physique, vice has lessened and churches and Sunday schools have grown and made wholesome development in even more rapid proportion. Hundreds of children have been helped by catching clearer and broader visions of life through the medium of the Tomato Club work which in addition to its economic features greatly stimulated the family purse. Boys and girls who won the prize credit bank books have added to their savings accounts looking forward with inspired vision to better qualifying themselves for action when grown, an ability to give back something to the world in return for opportunity. During the present season 26 mills were either actively engaged in or co-operating with the demonstration work, this number being all and more than the one agent could handle unassisted. If we could induce every resident of the mill villages of the South alone to use judiciously and intensively the land available for summer, fall and winter gardens and can the excesses, millions of dollars worth would be added to the world's food supply; paths to the stores and roadways for the hucksters would

be producing food, and the contents of the pay envelope would be afforded better opportunity to enter the savings account at the bank. Here are just a few actual results accomplished:

An elderly man, a hopeless cripple, last year raised over \$50 worth of butter beans on the fence around his small garden and strings in front of the doors and windows of his home. This season he increased production about a third. In 1913 a Tomato Club of 31 children from three small villages made up of about 140 homes, on 24 plants each, produced 4,000 pounds of tomatoes, while the entire villages canned in all about 700 quarts of vegetables and fruits. This season, from the same homes we had a Tomato Club of 263 members with 24 plants each, on which they raised 24,800 pounds of tomatoes (a little over 12½ tons) while the villages canned close to 12,000 quarts of the various garden products and fruits.

Another village boasts of over 18,000 quarts of canned goods and lots of sweet potatoes and other things in similar proportion. One of the best records, however, was made by still another village. Here the people have raised and stored 15 bushels of sweet potatoes for each home, total value over \$2,000; 21,000 quarts of canned goods, valued at \$4,000, and they have hogs in total aggregate valued at about \$4,000, while practically every garden is now filled with collards, cabbage, lettuce, rape, mustard, onions, beets, etc.

These people, like many others, are now wanting fruit trees and grape vines to plant around their homes—they are contented and do not want to move. They realized the war was on and have further distinguished themselves by liberal contributions to the Red Cross and Liberty Bonds. My belief is that all forms of opportunity offered the people should entail counter effort on their part and that such work should be systematically organized on a basis made up from previous results. We have little time for experimenting, especially in food production, at this time; it is better to fall in line with those getting definite results and co-operate. Such industrial activities set in motion the wheels of progress and thrift. The too often misapplied term "Welfare Work" to the mind of the right thinking people conveys the

elements of charity and is resented. Cotton mill people like, and are really helped by personal effort. My experience of seven years has taught the value of well placed opportunity.

Where mills have provided the services of an operative Local Demonstrator, land, cold frames, some fencing, a few seeds, and community cannery and dryer made on the place, the outlay is liberally rewarded by effort and interest of the people, and while we believe we have the least expensive proposition offered, we likewise believe the results are greater and more far-reaching.

The help situation is tense everywhere. Attracting and holding the most efficient help is no small part of a manufacturer's responsibility. Engaged in our Demonstration Work are mills which voluntarily lend their best employees money to buy cows and hogs, permitting them to return it in small amounts without interest. Some mills have even erected greenhouses in which the fine pot plants grown about the village homes may be wintered in safety, and they intend to erect and fill silos for the benefit of the cows selling the silage at actual cost, realizing that there never has been a time when a good cow or hog meant so much in real value to the people. They encourage them not only to buy cows and hogs, but to take better care of those they have. This is very important. Building up and maintaining soil fertility is indispensable and cannot be over-estimated.

This paper would fall short of its purpose did it not include a tribute to the cotton mill officials for the very generous, whole-hearted way they have contributed to these various opportunities by which people are better able to help themselves. They realize that to make good cloth requires not only good machinery, but good people and good conditions under which they may live contentedly. They aspire to make cloth that will produce dividends by entrance into high-grade competition, but they have a still higher and nobler vision of making high-grade human character, and my belief is that every cotton mill official is losing if he does not see it that way. The home, school and church constitute the three greatest power houses on earth. The power sent

(Continued on page 7.)

# A Permanent Dyestuff Industry

H. G. McKERROW before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

Prior to the breaking out of the European war our dependence on foreign countries for the needs of our color-using industries was practically absolute. Approximately 90 per cent of the artificial colors used at that time were imported, and even as regards the 10 per cent which was manufactured in this country, the American dyestuff maker was largely dependent on foreign sources of supply for his intermediates.

At that time there were only five concerns engaged in the making of coal tar colors, and these were continuing their operations either at an actual loss or at least without profit, and in the somewhat forlorn hope that there would be some development, either in the form of more considerate legislation or extended markets, which would justify their courage and persistence.

The production of crudes and intermediates was in an even less encouraging condition, and with a long continued minimum of demand from the Government for those intermediates which would be employed in the making of munitions, during "the piping times of peace," there was but little inducement for capital to seek avenues of employment in the exploitation of coal tar products.

In addition to the artificial dyestuffs used prior to July, 1914, possibly 10 per cent of the color requirements of this country was supplied by the natural dyestuffs or dyewoods, such as logwood, fustic, cutch, gambier, quer-citron, sumac and the various redwoods from which such dyes as hypernic are made. Of these, two only were native products of this country: quer-citron, which is the extract of black oak bark, and sumac, the product of the leaves of the well-known native shrub of that name.

The exigencies of the situation since the war commenced have sent investigators far afield to discover new sources of color, and among an immense mass of more or less useless data and experimentation, one native product stands out pre-eminently and takes its place as a worthy companion of the two older native coloring mediums—Osage orange, to which I shall have occasion to refer with greater particularity later.

Of the natural dyewoods which were drawn from foreign countries—logwood from Jamaica, Mexico and Haiti; fustic from Cuba and Mexico; cutch and gambier from India and Burma; Brazill wood from Brazil; Lima wood from Peru—it may be said that the same causes which called them into exceptional demand also made them more difficult to obtain, by reason of the shortage of shipping facilities, the imposition of embargoes, and other conditions made necessary by war developments.

At times during the past two years it has been impossible to secure regular and sufficient supplies of these materials, and this, added to the cutting off of the supply of artificial

dyestuffs and intermediates from Germany, precipitated an incipient panic among our mills which will be only too well remembered by members of this association, and during which prophecies of the shutting down of industrial plants, and the approaching inability of our factories to supply anything but white goods were generally made.

Since that time, in addition to the original five companies engaged in making artificial dyestuffs, upward of ninety enterprises, large and small, some making only one special color, others making more or less, extended lines have come into existence, and over one hundred concerns are now engaged in the manufacture of the crudes and intermediates from which colors must be made.

Granted that we now have, not the nucleus only, but a well grown actuality even if not yet approaching maturity, in the matter of a dyestuff industry, it is not too soon to consider ways and means to make that industry a permanent asset in the industrial life of this country, and not merely ephemeral effort meeting, with more or less efficiency, an exceptional and temporary need.

Of the several requisites to this end which I propose to consider at this time, I place first and foremost, as far as transcending any other condition, the absolute and indispensable necessity of earnest and patriotic support on the part of the manufacturers themselves.

Shortly after it became evident that the United States seriously proposed to emancipate her industries, as far as colors were concerned, once and for all from German domination, an insidious propaganda was carefully and industriously circulated throughout this country, largely through the medium of certain clothing associations, acting consciously or unconsciously as circulating channels, that American dyes were not fast, and could not, therefore, be guaranteed. To this day it is possible for the buying public to purchase goods over the counters of our retail stores and be assured that, "as the dyes are American and not German," the goods cannot be, and are not guaranteed. Innocently these retail stores are lending themselves to a characteristically German attempt to poison the mind of the average American man or woman, and instill into them a belief that no dyes are fast except German dyes.

I have referred to the question of standardization. This is the second principal requisite to insure the permanence of the dyestuff industry, and is a question in which the color using manufacturers are equally interested with the color makers. It is absolutely essential that steps should be taken at once to standardize American colors so that a manufacturer should know the relative values of offerings and just what he is buying in point of color value.

How this can be done is receiving careful consideration at the present time from the various interests concerned. My own idea is that this can be most fairly and effectively managed by the dyestuff manufacturers themselves.

I doubt if any permanent satisfaction could be obtained from a Government Bureau of Standards, such as has been proposed. We are tending too much to a paternalistic government, and are calling for bureaus for this and bureaus for that, the work of which is seldom as thorough and practical as when it is undertaken as a business proposition by the parties interested. I would recommend, as a means of establishing a ratio between standards agreed upon and the price at which goods should be sold, that the selling price should be per unit of color value. Then, no matter whether the dye was sold as a concentrated powder, or as a paste containing 75 per cent of moisture, no matter to what extent the color might be salted or otherwise adulterated, its relative value as against the standard would be fixed. It would be equally fair and effective for one manufacturer as for another.

The third requisite for the permanent establishment of the industry is that the Government should accord an adequate degree of protection, and efficient well-administered laws against the "dumping" of foreign dyestuffs on this market at prices which are below the market prices in the country of origin.

When the war commenced the duty against dyestuffs was 30 per cent ad valorem. While this was a very considerable degree of protection, it is evident that it bore most heavily against the higher priced and less used dyestuffs, while the ordinary colors, such as the standard blacks, blues and browns, retailed before the war at from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound, hardly felt the benefit of such an ad valorem impost. These are the colors which are in by far the largest bulk demand, and it was at once evident that when the time came to meet the relentless competition of the German manufacturers struggling to recover some of the lost ground and forfeited markets which insatiate ambition has inflicted upon them, it would be perfectly feasible for them to "dump" these cheaper colors on this market at prices which would defy competition, while making up their margin of profit on the higher priced colors which American dyestuff makers have not commenced to make, and possibly will not make for many years to come.

It has been perfectly natural for our manufacturers of colors to follow the line of least resistance, and to devote their initial efforts to those colors which are in the largest demand, and which are the most easily made, but in so doing they have naturally exposed the new born industry to attack on its most vulnerable side, unless the Government

recognizes the necessity of sufficiently protecting its interests.

To some extent this has been done in the legislation effected last year. In addition to the 30 per cent and 15 per cent ad valorem duty, a specific rate of five cents per pound on finished dyestuffs and two and one-half cents per pound on intermediates was added, and a clause intended to prevent "dumping" was enacted into law, all of which was a long step in the right direction, and has given distinct encouragement to capital considering investment in dyestuff making developments. But it is not enough to place the industry beyond danger of dangerous competition when normal conditions are restored. The bill introduced by Congressman Hill, which provided for a specific rate of seven and one-half cents per pound on finished dyestuff and five cents per pound on intermediates in addition to the existing 30 per cent and 15 per cent ad valorem rates, came much more near meeting the situation than the rates accorded finally by our Democratic Administration.

And now may I say a word with regard to natural dyestuffs in contradistinction to artificial dyestuffs. As I have stated, prior to the war, natural dyestuffs provided possibly 10 per cent of the color requirements of our manufacturers, the two chief items of utility being logwood, with its blood relation, hematine and fustic.

It has been computed by reliable authorities that from now, for at least many years to come, natural dyestuffs will stand in the proportion of about 25 per cent of the whole color requirements, leaving 75 per cent to be supplied by artificial dyes.

This has been made possible by the painstaking research of chemists and dyers who have devoted themselves during the past two or three years to the development of new methods of using natural dyestuffs, the discovery of new mordants and new methods of combining mordants, as well as in the perfecting of new sources of color.

In the dyeing of the various fibres, and especially in the dyeing and weighting of silk, and the dyeing of leather, natural dyestuffs occupy a field of usefulness all their own, in which artificial dyestuffs will probably never trespass.

One illustration, based on the necessities of the times, may be given as typical of the real services which natural dyestuffs are rendering, when properly used, to the manufacturing interests of the country. For many years before the war the dyeing of khaki for military uses, for boy scout clothes and for sport goods, was effected almost exclusively by the use of artificial dyestuffs. Direct colors, sulphur colors and vat colors were employed according to

the various requirements as regards fastness to light, soaping, acid and other tests.

One of the triumphs of the last two years has been the way in which this problem has been met and solved, and today many of our boys in National Army encampments are unknowingly thankful for softer, heavier and warmer cloth, dyed with natural dyestuffs, than would be the case with the same cloth dyes with direct or sulphur colors.

One of the concomitants of this new method of dyeing khaki is the universally useful Osage orange, already mentioned. This is an extract obtained from the waste of a hard yellow wood, a native of our own Southwest, used for making wagon felloes, and in the more immature growths for ornamental hedges, and other humble purposes. In characteristics it is almost identical with fustic, made from wood growths obtained in Cuba and Mexico; the coloring principle, morintannic acid and malclurin, is the same as fustic, and with the same mordants and with the same treatment it gives almost identically the same results. In one important respect it differs from fustic in that it is free from the cloudy red shades which are typical of the Mexican fustic, and are not infrequently found in the Cuban yellow wood fustic, which cause muddy work with an yother natural dyestuffs and with practically any artificial color, giving the extensively required yellow value which forms the basis of so many popular shades,

Striking results, too, have been accomplished in the use of hematine for securing Denim Blues, which show a degree of fastness to domestic washing which is far superior to that obtainable with indigo, as well as offering a reasonable fastness to light exposure; while quercitron and fustic occupy assured positions by any development of the artificial dyes.

We no whave an opportunity of utilizing the lessons we learned during the years of our slumber. It must not be supposed that the first peals of the bells of peace will open our ports at once to the advent of new supplies of German colors. The complete destruction of German commerce which the mad ambition of her military class has imposed upon her will require many years for its restoration, and it will be generations before she can regain the good will of—or rather live down the hatreds which she has deliberately awakened in—the civilized world.

For years, then, our manufacturers must perforce be exclusively dependent on our own color industry, and it lies well within the power of these men to make it a permanent addition to our industrial life by patriotically realizing its interests are their own, and that in so far as they support it and encourage its early efforts, they are in effect rendering themselves immune from a condition where the very existence of their own life interests can be threatened with extinction.

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Yours very truly,  
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Because it means to the mills "**BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH**", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our **FLAT STEEL HEDDLES** than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make **DROP WIRES** and **HARNESS FRAMES**

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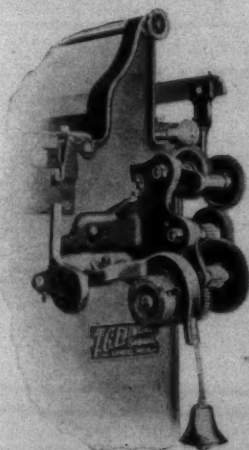
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ENTWISTLE LEASE CLOCK

**Helping People to Help Themselves.**

(Continued from page 3.)

out by them, and which starts in the home, runs the world, and naturally these manufacturers are deeply interested in sending out the best. Mill people were the first to catch the sound of Food Administrator Hoover's drum and life and fall in line; they planted more abundantly, they saved more than ever before. They found out that biscuit made from flour that cost \$12.40 a barrel did not look well in the slop pail and stopped it at once; they practiced economy in many things, but I fear the soft drink bill each week is little less than before the war began. In my travels among the mills I see many well-filled gardens, while, perhaps, a greater number are resting idly under a cover of dead weeds until spring. Needless to say such homes have room for more in the cupboards. That class of people cannot understand why their co-workers receiving the same pay, but who have the asset of a cow, hog, garden, etc., succeed while they do not. They blame the location, mill officials, in fact, everything except themselves, and decide frequently to move, perhaps, to some less prosperous community to work for the same pay, and in a field of smaller opportunity. You seldom see a family that means anything to the mill, community or otherwise, moving aimlessly from place to place seeking opportunity. Mill officials are pretty keen in recognizing efficiency and in seven years' experience I do not recall a single case where a fellow worth more than he was getting had to move as proof of that fact and without it being recognized by his employer. Thrifty people help the officials to make opportunity right at home, on the spindles and looms, and in the gardens and village. They soon learn that the interests of the company and their own are identical and work to that end. All depends upon the individual who must get a vision—inspiration, then perspiration.

Communities are destined to be just what the people make them. Examples of thrift are wonderfully contagious. The outside of a home is a pretty good index as to the people who reside within. Find the clean, well-kept home and premises with flowers, garden, fruit trees and grape vines, and you have found people worth while who are making a success in life. Bank books are not infrequently found in such homes. All these things grow out of co-operation, working together, and the get-together spirit; much has been done, but there is still room for improvement on both sides. There seems to be lost motion, misdirected effort, and some indiscriminate philanthropy, a lack of system and organization appropriate to the effort being generally made, and which would, no doubt, prove of inestimable value if the textile associations would more thoroughly consider and mutually agree upon a definite plan by which the value of these things would be recognized, and the work itself come under trained men qualified to obtain the ends sought.

There are some officials who feel qualified to run the horticultural and

landscape work in their villages with the same confidence they manage the manufacturing or executive ends, when it would be cheaper and better to let such agricultural matters come under the supervision of one trained in such work and whose services are offered gratis. We are getting our eyes open and out of the rut that holds back the wheels of real thrift and progress. Let us resolve to accomplish greater results next year through greater and better organized co-operation. Greater production at home means more food available for our soldiers and allies. It seems not impossible that the mill villages through intensive use of the soil might produce an excess for that purpose. We can at least do our "bit" along many lines, and prove our patriotism. Participation in these things must of necessity lead to better individuals and communities, greater production and conservation of the necessities of life at a critical time, better health, sanitation, and hosts of other things that mark a pretty straight road to success upon which we must depend for greater efficiency. Brighter and happier homes, and last, but not least, better citizenship and a glorious victory.

**Every Operative of Exposition Mills Is Given Christmas Hamper.**

Every operative employed by the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., received a Christmas basket Saturday morning as a holiday greeting and a token of esteem from the mills. More than 900 large, bulging, tastefully decorated hampers were distributed and the cost of the remembrance exceeded \$2,250.

Several dozen oranges and apples, assorted nuts, two packages of raisins, figs, candies and cakes combined to render each basket a most substantial contribution to a family's Yuletide feast.

**His Invention Is Sold for \$2,000.**

Thomas Carter, of Anderson, S. C., is said to have sold his battery filler loom invention to the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., for the sum of \$2,000. W. S. Edmonds, who has been associated with Mr. Carter in the matter of selling the invention, has been advised by the Draper Corporation of the acceptance of the proposition, and the necessary papers have been executed.

Mr. Carter, who is quite a young man, realized some months ago that the output of a Draper loom could be greatly increased if an automatic battery filler could be invented. This battery filling work has been done and is now being done largely by hand. He began work on the proposition and is now said to have perfected an attachment which is acceptable to the manufacturers of the looms, and has sold it to them. It is understood that the invention can be attached to the Draper looms now in use as well as to those that are to be manufactured.

M. L. Burton has been promoted from overseer of twisting, spooling and warping at the Cohannett Mills, Fingerville, S. C., to superintendent

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"DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent. 250 cotton mills in the South now use this varnish.

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CROMPTON, R. I.

## "Working Girls Problems and How to Meet Them."

By MISS MAMIE BURNS, Ware Shoals, S. C., before Southern Textile Association

I am not only in sympathy with the working girl, for I am one myself, but honor her far more than any parlor doll or fashion fanatic.

I began to be a wage earner at the age of 12 years and during the many years I have been employed in our Southern cotton mills I have found many things to be commended, but nothing on earth, in the mill or out, ranks higher than a pure woman. The reason so many women are failures, is because they shrink from, and are ashamed of, their employment. Nothing is more disgusting than to see a woman evade truth concerning her circumstances in life. Through her false pride she loses the keenest enjoyment of her labor, and casts reflection upon her courage, independence and intelligence to strike out for herself. I have sincere pity and compassion for the girl who will wilt and droop in the face of honest toil. To the girl who can, and will brace up, reach out, striving for attainments on a higher plane, with a courage firm and strong, trampling down petty obstacles which arise to impede her progress, is my sincere admiration given. She is the girl upon whom employer, friend and foe alike may depend.

Because your lot is cast as a mill girl, do not shrink from your labors, or hesitate to openly, truthfully pro-

claim your honest station in life. Rather blush for duties left undone, and strive with a determination of stability to rise above all that does not measure up to your standard of idealism. And as you rise above detrimental impediments, by self-improvement, put forth every effort with womanly purity, and perseverance to improve, and bring out all the higher latent traits of character of those with whom you daily labor.

What is the caliber of the true working girl? She has patience, she has ambition, she has many high ideals as to what constitutes a noble woman. She believes that "not failure, but low aim" is ignoble and unworthy of a true girl.

High ideals inspire one to noblest endeavor, and so she presses the battle to the front in building character, uplifting others, rescuing the wayward, and in conscientiously discharging her daily labors. The dress problem is one of the greatest to our working girls, yet I am glad, more glad than I can express, to know that in this as some other moral virtues we do excel some other classes. The girl who will dress sensibly, modestly, and within her means, defying extreme fashions, is indeed commendable. Don't let fashions sway your good judgment, causing you unnecessarily to strain

your earning power, or go beyond your honest means to satisfy the tempter.

A dollar hat on the head of a pure character is far preferable to a sixteen dollar hat upon the head of a questionable party.

Another and more serious problem of the working girl is undue familiarities with young men with whom they are thrown in contact even sometimes their employer. Personally you may have no evil thought whatever, but we must avoid even the appearance of evil, for it is a detriment to our good name, our moral standards, and may eventually cause the loss of your position, and set the evil tongue of scandal to gossiping lightly with your true character. Resent with womanly dignity the least undue familiarity on the part of any man. We do not need protection for our good name, it is in our own keeping, and by cultivating purity within, we radiate purity outwardly.

Following upon, and closely akin to this evil, is the "dope habit." The girl who stands in public places, with the bottle neck in her mouth cheapens her own character, and she who practices it elsewhere, in any instance, weakens her own moral and physical strength, saps her vitality, and eventually en-

power of resistance left to fight other battles. Character is what you are, reputation is what people think you are. The world today needs women of strong unwavering courage, of true character, who dare to do, and stand for right because it is right. We need true girls in all branches of the varied industries and business world, of which the cotton mill is the South's greatest, and fast becoming the world's greatest. The mill girl has in the past had the least advantage, most unfavorable environments under which to labor and achieve success. But by faithful work and perseverance we are coming into our own; the day is not far distant when we shall stand recognized equals to any and superior to many classes. Our welfare workers represent machinery set in motion to improve and elevate our every-day life and moral virtues. Don't fear, or hesitate to go to them with the most trivial worry that threatens your moral welfare. Most of our welfare workers are of staunch courage, accomplishing much good, and if the hundreds of thousands of lost girls in the United States today could have enjoyed the advantages of the welfare workers' counsel, and sympathy, they would not today be social outcasts, but honest working girls.

(Continued on page 14.)

## Paint Your Factory, Sidewalls and Ceilings with Chaffee's Sparkling Mill White Paint!

Added Light—Lowest Ultimate Cost—Permanent Finish.

Write for descriptive booklet and paint panel.

**General Mill Supply Company**

M. C. THOMPSON, President and General Manager

Southern Selling Agents, Charlotte, N. C.

**THOMAS K. CHAFFEE COMPANY**

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

**Obliged to Postpone Contest.**

We regret very much to be obliged to postpone our contest for the best practical paper on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cotton Cards," but the confusion incident to getting out our big special editions has prevented us from selecting the judges and making other arrangements.

The contest will begin Feb. 1st and will not suffer in interest by the delay.

A number of articles have already come in and these will be held until Feb. 1st and then run in the order in which they were received.

**Temperature of Size Box.**

Editor: What is the best temperature for a slasher size box, No. 30s yarn, approximately 2,000 ends?

W. H. G., Jr.

**"Go Thou and Do Likewise."**

One of the greatest hindrances in the development of our export business is the persistent failure of many large firms in the United States to comply with instructions given them as regards shipping, packing, etc. I

recently called on a gentleman in New York who has had many years experience in export trade, both in South America and in the United States. He is now taking extensive purchases in this country for several large firms in South America. He showed me complaint after complaint that had been received recently regarding the failure of our manufacturers and would-be exporters to comply with plain and simple instructions issued to them as regards their export business. He called attention to several specific instances. One of them was in connection with a large order of glass tumblers and glassware of different kinds. The order from Buenos Aires, which I also saw, could not have been more explicit as regards the sizes and quantities desired. Yet, in only three instances out of forty different items that were ordered were the proper size and shapes shipped. Absolutely no excuse was offered whatever by the manufacturer in this country except carelessness.

Now, my dear Mr. Manufacturer, will you please do me the favor to transport yourself mentally for a few minutes, 6,000 miles away, and imagine that you are sitting in the

Calle Peru, or the Calle Defensa in Buenos Aires, and try to look at this matter from the point of view of the man at the other end. Now, if you were down there in the River Plate, and you had to pay fines at the custom house every time that your customers in the United States shipped you articles which did not come up to, or exceeded, the weights as stated in the invoice, would you be particularly pleased? I do not think you would. And yet the other day I went to see one of the largest firms in their line of manufacture in the United States. They went over with me the lists of the different countries where they were doing business, and where they wanted to increase their foreign trade. And they wondered very much why they did

not get more in certain foreign countries. Now I looked into the matter further, and found that they had received quite a large trial order from one of them. But alas, for the vanity of human wishes, their shipping clerk thought that—well, I wonder what he did think; every case was packed wrong, twenty-five of one article were ordered and exactly twelve were found within the case when it arrived in a certain city south of the equator. And so on, with case after case.

Of course it is true that everybody makes these mistakes. We have a firm here in Chattanooga of which we are very proud. Thirty years ago it was no better nor worse than many other firms in its lines

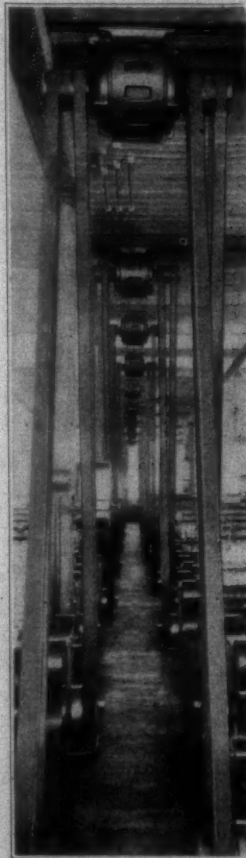
(Continued on Page 15)

**GARLAND****LOOM HARNESSSES**

Have the eyes well opened and in their construction are so treated that the eyes retain their shape until the harness is worn out. Uniformity in the size and shape of the eyes, their perfect alignment and freedom from twist make them ideal for machine drawing.



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**Greater Efficiency—  
Increased Output  
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Textile Motors**

Using these motors:

- ☐ The power may be applied more directly to the work.
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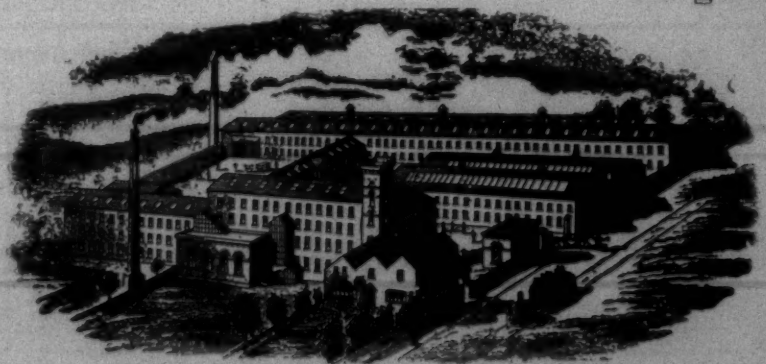
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

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ATLANTA, GA.



### Soldiers' War Insurance.

Over 120,000 policies, for an average amount of about \$8,500 and a total of over one billion dollars, such is the record to date.

The time to apply for war insurance expires on February 12, 1918. But in the meantime, the Government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States for \$6,000 each. This sum, as in the case of the Antilles dead, who were the first to come under the law, will be paid to the families in monthly installments of \$25 over a period of twenty years. Thus a widow, without children would receive monthly \$25 insurance and \$25 considered as compensation, a total of \$50.

The cost to the Government will be much larger than originally estimated. It was then thought that the average policy would be about \$2,500. Instead the average will be nearer \$8,500 or about 3½ times the original estimate. Consequently, the expense to the Government will be 3½ times greater than previously predicted.—Commerce and Finance.

### Middle Names.

The Evening Sun, after looking over the make up of the Railroads' War Board and finding therein Fairfax Harrison, Hale Holden, Julius Kruttschnitt, Howard Elliott and Samuel Rea, asks whether middle names are going out.

They are and they are not. No one who has a true sense of econ-

omy will lug through life any more of a name than is necessary. Who were or are the greatest men in history? You might say Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte and George Washington. They did fairly well without middle names. The Evening Sun points out that none of our presidents up to John Quincy Adams sported a middle name; also that Grover Cleveland dropped "Stephen" to shorten his name and save ink and effort, and that Woodrow Wilson has done fairly well since he cut "Thomas" from the front end of his signature.—Commerce and Finance.

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FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

**ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent**  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By  
**Clark Publishing Company**  
 Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917**

### Another Associate Editor Gone.

We have received the following letter:

Fort Thomas, Ky.,  
 Dec. 20, 1917.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I would have wired you, but we were not examined until the first part of the week so I did not know definitely whether I would be accepted or not.

I have been accepted and will probably be here until middle part of next week.

I wish to express again my sincere appreciation for the many things you have done for me. It has been a great pleasure to work for you and I hope you will need my services further after my "leave of absence" to France has expired.

I saw the Bradford Belting people's sign here today. It reminded me of the upper front cover.

Today is the day your big issue comes out. I know it will be a success.

Regards to the force.

Sincerely,

Harry L. Dalton.

22nd Reg. Co., 5th Platoon, 372 Squad.

This letter means that we have lost another associate editor.

D. H. Hill, Jr., resigned as associate editor last September to enter the officers' training camp at Fort

Oglethorpe, Ga., and we promoted Harry L. Dalton to fill the position.

Now Mr. Dalton has given his services to his country by enlisting in the aviation branch of the army.

We are proud of both of these young men and judging by the serv-

ice they gave us we know that they will be valuable men for Uncle Sam.

Some day, maybe, in France, Hill will be firing his field artillery under wireless direction from Dalton in his aeroplane and we wish them the infinite good luck of landing a shell squarely upon the head of the Kaiser.

They carry with them our best wishes and those of the thousands of friends of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

We hope that they will come back safely from this war and we will try to find a place for them when they come.

We have employed a very competent and experienced man for associate editor but for certain reasons cannot make the announcement until the middle of January.

### Back to the Regular Work.

We know that many of our subscribers and friends have been surprised at our apparent lack of attention to their letters in the last few weeks, but it has simply been impossible to give them our usual prompt attention.

At the time when we had our Health and Happiness Number upon our hands we had our force disorganized through the loss of experienced men.

Mr. Clark had to give his personal attention to the big number and for

five weeks worked every night except two at home and three spent at the Exposition at Greenville. He went to work at 7 a. m. (sometimes at 5 a. m.) and seldom stopped before 12 or 1 o'clock at night.

We offer this explanation because we do not want anyone to feel that we have intentionally failed to give attention to their letters.

We have simply been up against the biggest proposition in our history and not having as large an organization as we should have had we were obliged to neglect some things.

We now have the Health and Happiness Number behind us and are rapidly catching up with our regular business.

### The Health and Happiness Number.

Our Health and Happiness Number was issued almost a week late and was received by our subscribers very little earlier than this issue.

It is generally admitted to be the handsomest edition ever issued by a textile journal.

It required five weeks of night and day work to get out this edition but we feel well repaid by its appearance.

The women of the North and West have heard only one side of the story of the cotton mills of the South and have been taught by the McKelway and Lovejoy crowd to look upon our mill managers as slave drivers who crowded little children together in lint-laden, evil-smelling rooms and drove them for long hours. They have been made to believe that the mills opposed education for the mill people and were only interested in the dollars they could earn from their toil.

It is no wonder that the Women's Clubs, hearing only one side should give money to the agitators and put their influence behind every bit of legislation attempted by them.

The mills of the South have been negligent; in fact, unreasonably negligent in allowing the misrepresentations of such men as McKelway and Lovejoy to go unanswered.

When the "Health and Happiness Number" of the Southern Textile Bulletin gets into the hands of the secretaries of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the cities of the North and West, it is going to open the eyes of the good women and create a different impression of Southern cotton mills.

As an answer to the misrepresentations of the agitators we have shown our mills and our mill people from every angle and have given

facts and information in such volume as to be unanswerable.

We hope and believe that through this "Health and Happiness Number" we have been of real and lasting service to the textile industry of the South.

The mills represented in this number made it possible by taking the space for the cost of getting out such an edition was beyond our means and full credit should be given to each and every one of them.

A man who is well informed upon such matters states that more copper plates were used in this Health and Happiness Number than were ever used in a single edition of any journal in the United States.

We are very proud of the edition, but are glad that it is completed.

### Textile Men Support Plea for Industrial Exemptions for Dyestuffs Workers.

In response to an appeal by M. R. Poucher, director of the dyestuffs sales department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Winthrop L. Marvin, secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers have written letters in which they support the plea of Mr. Poucher for the exemption of expert chemists from military service under the draft act. Both Mr. Marvin and Mr. Wilson point out that clothing and the dyes which are used in clothing are as essential to victory in the war as the guns with which the army and navy shoot. Mr. Poucher's plea for exemption of his force of experts is already in the hands of the Federal authorities.

### Electricity in the Textile Industry.

The application of electricity to the textile industry is thoroughly described and illustrated in Circular No. 7153, entitled "Electricity in the Textile Industry," just issued by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., and was distributed at the Southern Textile Exposition held at Greenville, S. C., December 10-15.

The publication is profusely illustrated with applications of electric motors to the industry, a number of views being shown illustrating the different methods of drive employed in textile mills.

Considerable space is devoted to "Lighting," which is an important factor in all industrial establishments, especially the textile. This book will be sent free on application to anyone interested.

## Personal News

H. E. Taylor has accepted position as loom-fixer at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Albert Grenobles has been promoted to section man in spinning at Tucapau, S. C.

M. J. Lyda, formerly a loom-fixer at the Fountain Inn Mfg. Co., has resigned to work on his farm.

Kirk Hudson is now overseer of weaving at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C.

L. C. Bunton of Greer, S. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Fidelity Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

C. I. Pounds of Social Circle, Ga., has accepted position as cloth room overseer at Jefferson, Ga.

J. M. Spearman, of Greer, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Easley Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

W. F. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at Fulton Bag Mill No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

R. L. Varnadore, overseer of spinning at Panola Mill, Greenwood, S. C., has resigned and accepted similar position at Fulton Bag Mill No. 2.

Daniel Schofield has accepted position as superintendent of the Gambrill Mills, No. 1 and 2, of Bessemer City, N. C.

P. C. Gillespie from Shelbyville, Tenn., has accepted position as second hand in weaving at the Merri-mack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

D. K. Dunn has resigned his position with the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills and is now employed with the city of Montgomery.

M. C. Webster has accepted position as overseer of carding at night in the Hamburger Mill, Columbus, Ga., to be assisted by John Cassidy.

J. C. Bentley, formerly loom-fixer at Walhalla, S. C., has taken a similar position at Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.

J. D. Jordan, formerly employed of Greenwood county, South Carolina as loom-fixer at Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., has taken work with the Greer Mfg. Co.

J. B. Dual has resigned as time-keeper at Aragon (Ga.) Mills and accepted position as assistant superintendent of Fulton Bag Mill No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

G. V. Frye, carder at Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C., who underwent an operation at the Rutherford Hospital is reported doing nicely.

T. M. Crowell, superintendent of Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., who recently underwent an operation at Long's Sanatorium, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

A. B. Barrett has resigned as master mechanic at the Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C., to accept a position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Glen Raven Mill, Burlington, N. C.


W. F. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to accept position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. R. McElveen, superintendent of John P. King Mills, Augusta, Ga., had the misfortune to lose his Oakland touring car by fire last Monday. He was out in the country near Augusta gathering evergreens for Christmas decorations, when all of a sudden fire enveloped his car, totally destroying it.

### B. M. Stallworth Dies Suddenly.

B. M. Stallworth, aged 45, prominently identified with the cotton mill industry for many years in Georgia and South Carolina and general manager of Pacolet Mills at New Holland, Ga., and the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, died suddenly at his home in New Holland on December 23. Heart failure was said to have been the cause of his death.

Mr. Stallworth, who was a native of Greenwood county, South Carolina, is survived by his widow, two brothers and a sister. Burial will be at Gaffney, S. C.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY**  
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Durham, N. C.—Fifty knitting machines will be the initial equipment of the Knit Well Hosiery Co., of East Durham, N. C. This company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital and organized with R. M. Strickland as the president.

Cherryville, N. C.—The charter for the Gaston Knitting Mills has been received. Officers have been elected as follows: N. B. Kendrick, president; M. L. Mauney, vice-president; A. B. Cook, secretary and treasurer. The Kendrick Bros. brick building near the depot will be used.

## FOR SALE

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Labor Conditions Good,  
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Machinery Balanced on Average 20s.  
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**AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.**

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Roanoke Rapids, N. C.**—The Roanoke Mills Co., Inc., cotton goods, has filed an amendment increasing the capital from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000. W. S. Parker is president.

**High Point, N. C.**—By January the Highland Cotton Mill of this city expects to have in operation its additional 10,000-spindle mill, under construction for some months. During the summer this company added 5,000 spindles to its No. 2 mill.

**Taylorsville, N. C.**—The Taylorsville Cotton Mills have been purchased by R. A. Adams. A. L. Adams will be manager and buyer. The knitting mill has thirty knitting machines and eight loopers.

**High Point, N. C.**—C. D. Smith, of this city, will establish the High Point Underwear Mills, and has plans for an ultimate capacity of 12,000 light-weight underwear garments.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Moffitt Underwear Company has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital to manufacture knit underwear. Its incorporators are H. A. Moffitt, John P. Hayworth, George T. Penny and associates.

**Marion, N. C.**—An \$8,000 building addition will be erected by the Cross Cotton Mills Co., this city, this structure to be of brick and 304 feet long by 78 feet wide. An equipment of 4,000 spindles will be added to the present equipment of 3,000 spindles, and the new machinery in-

cluding a boiler for the power plant) has been ordered. The daily capacity will be increased from 1,500 to 3,500 pounds of No. 30 cotton yarn.

**Fayetteville, N. C.**—The Puritan Mills Co., recently incorporated, has purchased the Holt-Morgan Mills with an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 580 looms, driven by electric power. This new company has a capital stock of \$600,000 and the following officers: F. L. Williamson, president; Junius H. Harden, vice-president; L. Banks Williamson, secretary-treasurer.

## New Mill for Charlotte.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Belk Brothers Mills, Inc., of Charlotte, has received a charter for the general manufacture of cotton and other textile fabrics and for a mercantile business. The capital is \$1,254,000 authorized and that subscribed is \$20,000. The incorporators are W. H. Belk, Geo. H. Brockenbrough, Sr., Geo. H. Brockenbrough, Jr., and B. N. Graves.

This company has purchased the building, in the Dilworth suburb of Charlotte, which was formerly occupied by the Charlotte Card Clothing Co., and will enlarge same.

They will start with 450 looms but expect to add carding and spinning. Second hand machinery has been purchased.

## The Navy's Expansion.

Secretary Daniels' report shows a remarkable expansion of the Navy.

The figures are striking; since January 1, 1917, the naval force has increased from 4,500 officers and 68,000 men to 15,000 officers and 254,000 men; stations operated have increased from 130 to 363; civil employees from 35,000 to 60,000; naval reserve from a few hundred to 49,246; average monthly expenditures from \$8,000,000 to \$60,000,000; ships in commission from a little over 300 to more than 1,000; Hospital Corps from 1,600 to 7,000, National Naval Volunteers from nothing to 16,000, the Marine Corps from 344 officers and 9,921 men to 1,497 officers and 30,000 men.

In addition to this great expansion, the report is notable because of its expression in favor of an international navy. This feature, this understanding of the new relations and possibilities produced by the war makes the report of the Secretary of the Navy—like those of Sec-

retaries Lane and Baker—significant witnesses of the liberal temper and growing international mind of our public men.

## Mill Villages Led in Big Red Cross Drive.

Greensboro and her suburbs exceeded by more than 50 per cent the quota in the Red Cross membership assigned to the entire county of Guilford outside of High Point.

E. S. Willis, chairman, paid his tribute to the men and women who worked with him and made the remarkable success reported. To Bernard Cone, the chairman of the citizen's committee, he gave particular credit. Due largely to Mr. Cone's influence and zealous work, not only was the uptown Greensboro responsive to the appeal, but the mill village established a great record. More than one-third of the memberships came from the four vil-

## You Should Figure Friction as Overhead

A plant that is lubricated with grease has a 20% overload of Friction. This means 20% extra power produced—and lost. By abolishing grease and using



you can decrease your cost of production.

Non-Fluid Oil attacks Friction the minute it is applied. Unlike grease it does not wait for Frictional heat to melt it. Doesn't allow heat to develop. It feeds one drop at a time and each drop hits the spot—sticks—lubricates.

**N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 165 Broadway, New York**

Southern Agent; L. W. THOMASON, Box 165, Charlotte, N. C.



## "Extra Service"

**We Are the Largest Leather Belt Manufacturers in the South**

During the past year our business has shown wonderful growth. We are now shipping Leather Belt to practically every State in the Union. We have been forced to double the capacity of our factory—have increased our sales force and are in better position than ever before to take care of your wants. Let us know your troubles and we will **KEEP THE MACHINERY RUNNING.**

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**  
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

## BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

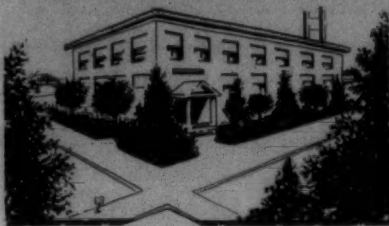
**CLEAN WITH FELTON'S**  
FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,  
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.



### Let Lindley Help Arrange Your Grounds

Our Landscape Department can tastefully arrange trees and plants on your mill grounds and in the mill village. This department of this half-century-old business was created especially to extend our service to mill and home owners.

If interested in making your factory and office workers more proud of the place they work in, and more interested in their duties, write us. Our Landscape Booklet will be sent on request.

Landscape Department

**J. Van Lindley Nursery Company**  
Oak Avenue. Pomona, N. C.

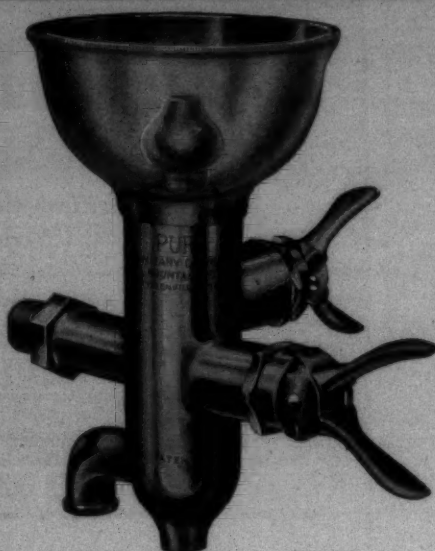
lages, White Oak, Proximity, Revolution and Proximity Print Works. Their total was 1,789.

White Oak gave \$926 to the fund; Revolution, \$296; and the Print Works, \$80. The remainder of the large subscription from the mills people, \$934, came from Proximity. The Print Works folks showed up fine for their numbers. There are 60 on the factory payroll, representing 25 families, and their cash subscription amounted to \$81.

#### List of Contributors to the Loving Cup Fund for the 118th Regiment Band.

Under the inspiration of Alonzo Her a fund was raised to present a loving cup to the band that played at the Southern Textile Exposition.

Those who contributed were: Scott & Williams, Inc., Foster Machine Co., The Terrell Machine Co., Mercury Mfg. Co., Carrier Engineering Corporation, S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., Webster Warren, Charlotte Mfg. Co., Stewart W. Gramer, Roy Specialty Co., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Draper Corporation, Textile World Journal, Economy Boiler Co., Clipper Belt Lacer Co., American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Graton & Knight, Frank Mossberg Co., National Starch Co., Home Light & Power Co., Nicholas Power Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Oxiweld Acetylene Co., Bird Wilcox Co., Eastern Coal & Export Corp., Barber-Coleman Co., Kaustine Sales & Service Co., R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Aetna Life (Thomas & Thomas),



### DURING THESE STRENUOUS TIMES

We must conserve. Why not do your share by economizing?

Begin by making your labor more efficient. The first step "Provide Sanitary Conditions in Your Water Drinking System." Install the

#### Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Why?

BECAUSE It promotes health  
It Prevents spread of disease  
It saves water  
It SAVES TIME

#### ADDED RESULT—EFFICIENCY

Investigate our proposition. A postal will bring full information.

#### Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

342 Main St., Haydenville, Mass.

## Central Station System of Stripping Cards

Removes the short fibres, neps and dust from the card wire by the most efficient means, which is a stripping brush.

Separates the fibres and dust and deposits each in a separate receptacle at some convenient place in lapper or waste room.

It combines efficient stripping with lack of dust, and leaves the strips in such shape as to be more valuable.

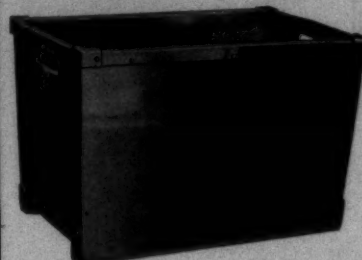
WRITE FOR CATALOG

### WILLIAM FIRTH

200 Devonshire Street

Boston, Mass.

### THE Best Box for Textile Mills



#### IT'S LEATHEROID

Order from your mill supply house

**Leatheroid Sales Co.**

1024 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Selling Agents for the

**LEATHEROID MFG. COMPANY**

Safepack Paper Mills, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Harris Oil Co., Nirros Bros., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Southern Chemical Laboratory, Douglas Co., A. Klipstein & Co., Cyclone Fence Co., Western Electric Co., L. Sonnerborne & Sons, Inc., Advertising Sign Co., J. E. Sirrine, Jenkins Bros., Carolina Waste Co., Anchor Post Works, Cotton Publishing Co., Surpass Chemical Co., Dilateral Fire Hose Co., Blaubelt-Wiley Paper Co., American Aniline Products Co., Keever Starch Co., Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., The Hockaday Co., National Scale Co., Westinghouse Elec. Co., U. S. Bobbin Shuttle Co., General Electric Co., G. M. Parks Co., Earl F. Scott, Ohio Blower Co., American Kron Scale Co., N. Y. Portable Elevator Co., Bradley Stencil Machine Co., Park Mfg. Co., Baltimore Belting Co., Sullivan-Hdw. Co., Jacques Wolfe & Co., Huntington & Guerry, Mill News, L. R. Wattles & Co., McCrodie Fibre Co., Atherton Pin Grid Co., Normalair Co., Seydel Mfg. Co., H. F. Livermore Co., Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Standard Fibre Co., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Hunter Mfg. Co., Manufacturers Record, Texas Oil Co., U. S. Gutta-Percha Paint Co., Link-Belt Co., Victor Shaw Co., Fibre Specialty Co., Bradford Belting Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New Brunswick Chem. Co., Stein Hursh Co., Robinson Oil Co., Manufacturers Warehouse Co., Manhattan Rubber Co., Magnolia Metal Co., William Firth, American Warp Drawing Machine Co., Toledo Scale Co., Crouse-Hinds Co., Leatheroid Sales Co., International Time Recording Co., Howard Bros., Cement Products Co., Main Belting Co., National Ring Traveler Co.

C. A. Downs, of Rockingham, N. C., is overseer of cloth room, Mill No. 2, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

### Union-Buffer Mills on Government Orders.

The following letter has been issued by the Union-Buffer Mills to their employees and is very interesting:

Union, S. C., Dec. 19, 1917.

The following information will no doubt be of interest to you and the management sincerely hopes and feels confident that you will appreciate the importance of the work you are doing and urges that everyone conscientiously will consider it their duty to their country to produce as great a quantity as possible of goods for the Government which are so urgently needed and further will take pains in producing first-quality cloth:

"Since the start of the war, we have made and delivered 1,570,000 yards of 36 inch 228 drilling, Buffalo-64, sold to the army quartermaster for camp mattresses. Allowing five yards to the mattress, we have provided mattresses for 314,000 troops. We owe the quartermaster on contract sold for future delivery, 2,445,000 yards of this same cloth, which will provide mattresses for \$500,000 more troops.

"You realize that the Government never buys goods except those passed and inspected by their own inspectors, and we are proud to report that not one yard of cloth, which our inspectors graded as firsts, has been rejected.

"Since the war started we have delivered 1,448,000 yards of Union 36½-inch 5.35 64x60 on Government contracts, and we owe for future shipment 2,000,000 yards additional. These cloths are rubberized for trench raincoats. Allowing six yards to the garment, our mills will furnish, if it does not sell another yard, trench coats for 600,000 troops.

"We recently sold 175,000 yards of Buffalo-53, 87" 1.65 Buffalo Sheeting to the Ordnance Department for use in targets for heavy artillery.

"In addition to these cloths, which have been sold direct on Government orders, our products supply the needs of the men, who will offer their lives for the country, in a vast number of other ways.

"Buffalo 7-oz. Osnaburgs are sold to a concern having large Government contracts for cement.

"We will soon have 400 looms working on Buffalo-43, 40-inch 3.50 Osnaburgs. These cloths are used for large bags for mill feed, where the contents are bulky but not heavy. Many of these bags will go directly on Government work, but the entire yardage we make serves as a substitute for light weight burlap produced in India, which supply has been commandeered by the British Government for use as trench sand bags, both to protect their men and ours in the trenches.

"Our entire production of Buffalo-52, 40-inch 3.00 sheetings, is sold to a mill to relieve their looms of a former contract in order that their looms might be released for making a heavy sheeting used as a lining for overcoats by the French Government.

"The majority of our production of Union-4, 36-inch 9.20 sheetings, in recent months has been sold to a

manufacturer of bags, who furnishes it as a lining in 300 pound sugar sacks on contract to the U. S. Navy.

"These are only a few of the channels through which our goods have moved to serve the demands of the nation in this great conflict. We have advised the committee on supplies at the Quartermaster Depot in Washington that we stand ready to take any Government contract, which they might find it wise to give us.

"We feel safe in saying that a tremendous yardage of our product has served the same purposes when we did not know of them, as linings and trimmings for uniforms, bags, belts, horse covers, wagon covers and hospital supplies.

"Scarcely a week passes but what we are urged to exert a greater effort to deliver faster on our contracts sold direct to the Government. We feel that every ounce of energy which any of us can put into our work will tend to shorten the war and ease the burden of those who carry greater weight."

### Banquet at Walhalla.

A most enjoyable occasion was that participated in by employees of the Victor-Monaghan Mills Company, along with a few friends invited for the occasion. Recently the office force, superintendent and overseers of departments of the Walhalla plant of the V.-M. Company, entertained a number of employees at the V.-M. plants at a smoker and dining. There were a number of visiting mill men from Greenville, Seneca and other points, among them being one well known to the people of Walhalla—J. N. Badger, now of the Greenville plant, who was at one time superintendent of the Walhalla Mills. Prof. D. W. Daniel, of Clemson College, was the speaker of the occasion, and he made a most admirable address. The smoker was held in the dining room of the old Walhalla Hotel building, and the supper was provided by H. C. Busch, Walhalla's well known caterer.

### It Pays to Advertise.

Though it undoubtedly pays to advertise, the greatest asset any firm can have is a corps of enthusiastic customers who return year after year with increasing orders. That really is the best "ad" any house can have. It means that years of trial and experience with a staple on work-bench and machine have proven it beyond doubt to be efficient. Many successful textile men order their special supplies from the Arabol Mfg. Co., 400 William St., New York City, and do so year in and year out. Satisfactory experience with Arabol products has made them enthusiastic customers.

"When's the bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad. "Dunno," replied one of the south shires. "We've planted some daffydils in front of our trench."

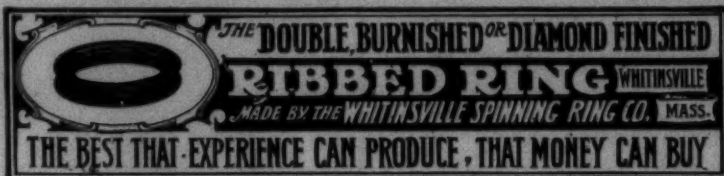
"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorns!"

## ROPOSIZE

**MAKES  
YARN  
STRONG**

Does Not Scale. Will not turn sour.  
Will Bleach Out Easily

**Carolina Sizing and Chemical Company**  
Charlotte, N. C.



## OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

**PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.**

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

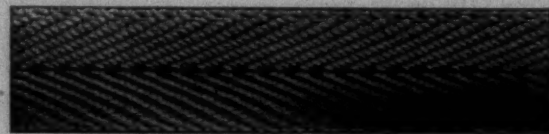
Write us.

**Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings**



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.



## THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

## Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

**STANDARD FIBRE CO.**

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

## Output of Coal Very Abundant

That the present coal shortage in the United States is due to causes other than lack of output by our mines, is indicated by a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, which estimates our total output of 1917 as greater than in any earlier year and shows that the United States actually produces 45 per cent of the coal of the world. In 1860 we were producing less than 10 per cent of the world's coal output; in 1870 15 per cent; in 1880 21 per cent; in 1890 34 per cent; in 1910 43 per cent; in 1916 44 per cent, and the 1917 record when completed will probably show our share of the world's output fully 45 per cent.

The coal production of the United States grew from less than a half million short tons in 1830 to 2,000,000 tons in 1840; 15,000,000 in 1860; 71,000,000 in 1880; 153,000,000 in 1890; 270,000,000 in 1900; 502,000,000 in 1910; 590,000,000 in 1916 and estimated at 650,000,000 short tons in 1917.

Pennsylvania is by far the largest coal producing State, her total output aggregating nearly 250,000,000 tons against about 80,000,000 in West Virginia, 60,000,000 in Illinois, 23,000,000 in Ohio, 21,000,000 in Kentucky, 17,000,000 in Indiana and 15,000,000 in Alabama.

Practically all of the anthracite coal produced in the United States is mined in the state of Pennsylvania, where it forms about one-third of the total output. Present indications are that the anthracite production of 1917 will aggregate about 100,000,000 short tons out of a total coal production of approximately 650,000,000 short tons in the entire United States.

The United States has been for many years the world's largest producer of coal. In 1913 the year preceding the war and the latest normal year for world production, the United States produced 570,000,000 short tons against 322,000,000 in Great Britain; 306,000,000 in Germany; 60,000,000 in Austria-Hungary; 45,000,000 in France; 36,000,000 in Russia; 25,000,000 in Belgium and 24,000,000 in Japan. The total world product of that year was 1,478,000,000 tons; our share of that total being approximately 38 per cent. In 1916 our share of the world's products was about 44 per cent and in 1917 will presumably approximate 45 per cent.

The United States is quite naturally the largest coal producer of the world. According to the Bank's statement its coal supply far exceeds that of any other country, her estimated supply being 3,527,000,000 short tons against 180,000,000 in Great Britain, the next largest producer; 164,000,000 in Germany, which ranks third as a coal producer. China's supply ranks next to that of the United States and is estimated at 1,500,000,000 short tons or less than half our own, but China's output of coal is extremely small, a trifle of 15,432,000 tons in 1913 according to the Bank's statement. So large is our supply that according to the Geological Survey the quantity of coal produced from the mines of the United States since coal mining began a century ago is

but one-half of 1 per cent of the original supply, the entire output of our mines from the beginning of coal mining in 1800 to the end of 1917 having been 12,000,000,000 tons out of an estimated supply of 3,527,000,000,000.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have by far the world's largest supply and are also the world's largest producer of coal, our exports are much less than those of certain other countries having a much smaller supply. Great Britain's coal exports in 1913, the latest normal year, amounted to 82,000,000 short tons and Germany's about 37,000,000 short tons, while the United States in the fiscal year 1913 exported but about 23,000,000 short tons. Since the beginning of the war, however, our coal exports have shown a slight increase, having been in 1917 about 20 per cent more than in 1913, while those of Great Britain meantime declined and those of Germany were, of course, confined to trade with adjacent neutral countries. The total value of coal exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1917 was \$83,000,000 against \$65,000,000 in 1913; of this \$83,000,000 worth exported in 1917, \$58,000,000 went to Canada, \$15,000,000 to Cuba, about \$7,000,000 to South America and \$35,000,000 to Italy.

The quantity of coal consumed on the oceans of the world by vessels engaged in international trade and the navies of the various countries is estimated by the Bank at about 75,000,000 tons per annum, valued at approximately \$250,000,000, these figures relating to conditions preceding the war. The total quantity at the present time is doubtless materially less, both by reason of the reduction in the number of vessels engaged in ocean transportation and the further fact that many of the vessels are now using oil for fuel instead of coal.

### "Working Girls Problems and How to Meet Them."

(Continued from page 7.)

As you go through this magnificent building viewing your own work tastefully finished, and artistically exhibited, try to grasp the fact that you are part and parcel of this, the South's greatest industry, and upon you rests the responsibility to help it grow and expand into broader fields, and upon a higher plane. Measure yourself, your life, your work, and set your standards, remembering you cannot place your ideals beyond attainments if you embody them in purity, courage, and reliance in the right.

Then indeed will we become cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace.

### Should Try Tobacco.

It's expensive to keep cows, isn't it?" asked the city chap.

"Quite," smilingly returned the farmer. "Why?"

"I was just thinking what a lot of chewing gum you have to buy for them."—Ex.

## "SAVE MONEY"

By sending us your work. We specialize in rewinding and repairing Lickerins, Acetylene, Welding, Rebuilding, and Overhauling machinery of all descriptions. You will find absolute satisfaction in our work as we are specialists.

GIVE US A TRIAL

**Towry & McArthur - Lincolnton, N. C.**

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped with Our Apparatus

## OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING APPARATUS

COMPRESSED OXYGEN, 99.5 PER CENT PURE

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte  
Write Us for Information

## BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

Atlanta

Chattanooga

Charlotte

Savannah



## Sizol Compounds

Have Proved their Worth

With Cotton worth from 25 to 35c. and Tallow almost unobtainable, the unbelievers in the quality of **SIZOL** have been induced to test it and our claims of **SIZOL** efficiency have been more than substantiated.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

# KHAKI "O"

The Popular Sulphur Brown

SULPHUR YELLOW  
SULPHUR GREEN

SULPHUR BROWNS  
SULPHUR BLUE

ALSO HEAVY CHEMICALS

We can match any shade of Sulphur Khaki for Government use.

## THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY

210 Latta Arcade Bldg., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Representatives for

## Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation

KINGSPORT, TENN.

# OVERALL FACTORY

A plant located in a city of 10,000 people, manufacturing a popular brand sold all over the South, which is in a most prosperous condition and will be sold by the owner who wishes to retire from business. It can be bought at a bargain. The plant made over 50 per cent in 1916 and will make 100 per cent in 1917 on its capital stock of \$11,000. The owner will reserve raw material, manufactured stock, and accounts and will retain possession for a time until present contracts and orders are filled. Refer to File 58,949.

M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner

Southern Railway System,

Room 129

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Go Thou and Do Likewise.

(Continued from Page 8)

throughout a large part of the United States. Then they decided to cast an anchor to the windward and to go into foreign trade permanently. That was before the writer was born. From that day to this they have been in foreign trade permanently. They have not been at it as a joke. There is not a country in the whole world where their products are sold in one form or another, or, to put it even more emphatically, there is absolutely no part of this world which the present war has not touched where their products have not been found on sale. When Botha's army entered German Southwest Africa, they found the Chattanooga Plow there. When Smuts' troops advanced through the heights of Tabora in German East Africa, they found the Chattanooga Cane Mill. Like Saint Paul, these Chattanooga goods have heard the Macedonian cry; and they are to be found in Saloniki. I have been in cities in Brazil where they think that Chattanooga is as big as, if not more flourishing, than New York; for Chattanooga is a very pleasant and tangible thing to them when they see it on their red cane mills. Have not the officials of the State of Minas Geraes commended it in long documents, stamped with official seals? And again, like Chaucer's Knight of Old, they have ridden through Russia and are known throughout the Greek Sea. And I often think that if John Milton were living today he would have been thinking of Chattanooga plows when he wrote:

"Nor is their name unheard or unadorned  
In ancient Greece and in far Indian land;  
Ternate and Tidore, where the wilds  
Calling across the distant Bangalore  
Reveal their wonders....."

Now what the Chattanooga Plow Company has done, I know they will not be angry with me for saying, others can do in their various and diversified lines of business, for we all know who have studied this matter, that the export business is a very present help in time of trouble. This war prosperity will not be with us always, and the whole world never goes broke at the same time.—Chas. L. Chandler in Latin-American Opportunities.

### MORSE SILENT CHAINS

Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company  
ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent  
GEO. W. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.

### Had No Right to Think.

The lawyer was cross-examining the witness to the robbery.

"When did this robbery take place?" he asked.

"I think—" began the witness.

"We do not care to know what you think, sir. We want to know what you know."

"Then if you don't want to know what I think, I might as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. I'm no lawyer."—Ex.

### The Bride's Error.

One of our grinders went for a week to the seaside, and in the same boarding house was a couple spending their honeymoon, and, of course, they were—well, very much attached to one another.

The young man wanted some shaving water, so his wife went for some, and on returning must have mistaken the rooms, and she knocked at the door in which our friend was, with the following words:

"Honey, dear, I am here."

No reply.

"Honey!"

Still no response.

"Honey, honey, dear; won't you let me in?"

Voice from within the room: "It's noon a bloomin' bee-hive this. It's a bath-room!"—English Humour.

In a kindergarten class flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave the response that was expected of her. "This is the flag of my country."

"And what is the name of your country?" was the next question.

"'Tis of thee," was the prompt reply.

The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war.—President Wilson.

## The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers in the South



We Duplicate any Sample. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc.** Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. Hutchins, V-Pres. and Sect'y



TRADE MARK  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## Arabol Gum G.



TRADE MARK  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

TRIAL ORDERS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL—ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN HOT DRY WEATHER.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York

## CREAM SOFTENER

A carefully prepared substitute for Tallow Softener, over which it has superior and more efficient qualities for sizing and finishing purposes.

Desirable results at reduced cost.

No objectionable odor develops in goods on storage.

Of special value in the production of napped goods.

**OILS FINISHING MATERIALS SIZINGS**

**JACQUES WOLF & CO.**

Passaic, N. J.

"Grandpa," said she. "I saw some- at last he had to give it up. thing so funny running across the kitchen floor without legs. What do you think it was?" "Water!" replied the little lady, Grandpa thought and thought, but triumphantly.—American Boy.

# FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Refinery  
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

**WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY**  
OF BALTIMORE  
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE  
NEWTON, N. C.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM

## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needin men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

#### Knitters Wanted.

Want experienced knitters on Wildman ribbers. Best of wages paid to reliable help. Address Box 218, St. Pauls, N. C.

#### Machinery for Sale.

For sale for immediate delivery, Revolving Top Flat Cards, Pickers, Roving Machinery, Spinning Frame Looms. Guarantee Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

#### Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

#### WANTED AT ONCE.

**GOOD DRAPER AND STAFFORD LOOM FIXERS AND WEAVERS, BLOW OFF HANDS, SWEEPERS, SPINNERS, DOFFERS AND GENERAL MILL HELP. GOOD, HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE. HOUSES ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO PRICES APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPT.; R. A. SIMS, WEAVER; R. L. HOWE, CARDER; W. P. CASTLEBURY, SPINNER, GLENN-LOWRY MFG. COMPANY, WHITMIRE, S. C.**

#### Twister Hands Wanted.

Wanted—Twister Hands, Doffers, Winder Hands, Reelers, and men Help. For prices and other information, apply or write to A. B. Fincher, Bibb Manufacturing Co., No. 2 Mill, Macon, Ga.

#### Master Mechanic Wanted.

Wanted. A high grade cotton mill master mechanic. One who is familiar with both steam and electric drive. Convince us you are the right man and the pay will be satisfactory. Address "Alabama."

#### Overhauler Wanted.

Want—400 Saco-Pettee Spinning frames overhauled by contract. Work to start not later than Jan. 1st. Address "Overhauling," care Textile Bulletin.

#### Overseer Beaming Wanted.

Overseer of beaming and slashing for mill of 800 looms on fancy dress gingham. Must understand designing. Apply Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

#### Twisters For Sale.

Four Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

#### Engineer and Master Mechanic Wanted.

Want first class engineer and master mechanic. Will pay good price to competent man. Good opportunity. Address "Master Mechanic," care Textile Bulletin.

#### Machinery for Sale.

For Sale—Lowell Warpers, Lowell Cloth Brush, Dufcher Temples, Shuttles, Card Clothing and Roving Cans; all in good second hand condition. Address Machinery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

#### Dyer Wanted.

We would like to secure the services of a competent second-hand, thoroughly familiar with indigo, to take charge of small plant on indigo. If you are not familiar with indigo please do not apply. State how soon you can come. Address Kenneth Gant, Secy. and Treas., Neus, N. C.

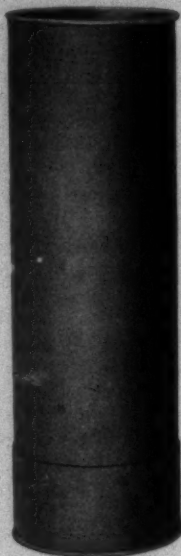
#### Starting New Mill.

Wanted, all kinds of mill help, starting up new mill and need card room help, spinners, spoolers, winders, etc., on 40s yarn. Apply to J. T. Knight, Supt., Young Cotton Mills, Conover, N. C.

## L. GRANDIN GROSSMAN ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Claims, Court of Appeals, District Supreme Court, Executive Departments, United States Court Customs Appeals, Congressional Committees, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce, Patents and Trade Marks, Modern Collection Facilities.



## HERCULES SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.  
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.  
The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

**Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Co.**

308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.

## Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today. One Corporation in your vicinity placed order for 175 equipments.

### Atherton Adjustable Knife Bar

with DOUBLE STRIKING EDGE, recently patented. Like beater blade, when one edge becomes dull reverse the bar. Twice the life. Same price.

## Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C.

Providence, R. I.

#### Wanted at Once.

Four or five thoroughly competent Draper loom fixers to overhaul seven hundred Draper looms. Good price for good men. Recommendation must accompany application. Apply to A. T. Brown, superintendent, or R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

#### Wanted For Finishing Plant.

We want a good second-hand for our finishing plant—one familiar with calenders and tenter frame hands. Good wages to the right men. Address The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

**WANTED—A FEW DRAPER WEAVERS, \$12.00 TO \$15.00 PER WEEK. ALL DAY WORK. WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION. CLIFF BARNES, OVERSEER OF WEAVING, COLUMBUS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, GA.**

#### Cotton Mill Mechanic.

We want a first-class cotton mill machinist—one familiar with steam boilers and electric motors. State age, experience, where last employed and wages expected. Address The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Louis Dempsey is starting 400 broad Draper looms in Mill No. 2, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

## Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

**WANTED** — Position as superintendent of a yarn, or plain weaving mill where quality-quantity, and the mill kept in first class condition would be appreciated. Am especially experienced on combed yarns, 14s to 120s, have 19 years experience in mill, seven as overseer, two years as superintendent. Also have diploma from I. C. S. of Scranton, Pa. Am at present employed as superintendent of 15,000 spindle mill on combed yarns. Married, age 31; references from past and present employers. Address No. 2021.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction on any size job. Fine references. Address No. 2020.

**WANT** position as superintendent of either yarn or plain mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2019.

**WANT** position as overseer of weaving. Have 16 years' experience as overseer and second-hand in large rooms and am first class Draper man. Age 38. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 2022.

**WANT** position as overseer of large cloth room or superintending plain white goods. Have had long experience in the management of help. Have had thirteen years' experience in cloth rooms running both light and heavy white goods for export and domestic uses. Am now employed as overseer of cloth room but desire a change. Can furnish best of references from former and present employers. Address No. 2032.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room on either plain or fancy weaving. Have experience on both and can furnish first class references as to ability and character. Address No. 2022.

**WANT** position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill. Am not dissatisfied with present position, but wish larger job. Can give my present employers as references. Address No. 2023.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and also good education and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2033.

**WANT** position as superintendent in either yarn or weaving mill. Have handled successfully several large mills and can get results. Address No. 2034.

**WANT** position as superintendent. For several years have run one of the largest card rooms in the South and given entire satisfaction. Would take stock in the right mill if given position of superintendent. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2026.

**WANT** position as overseer of weaving or second-hand in large room. Am experienced on Draper looms and am good manager of help. Present employers as reference. Address No. 2025.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Have handled one of the largest card rooms in the South and am fully competent for position as superintendent. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 2026.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job ten years and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to a larger mill on white goods. High class references. Address No. 2027.

**WANT** position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long practical experience as carder, spinner and superintendent of yarn mill and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2028.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have filled position as superintendent and also some of the largest card rooms in the South and am considered an expert on carding. Fine references. Address No. 2029.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Am now superintendent of small mill and giving entire satisfaction but would like to change to a larger mill and a better locality. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 2030.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience with special experience on combed hosiery yarns and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2035.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00 per day. Have had long experience in both positions and

can furnish first class references. Address No. 2036.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have filled position as overseer of carding and spinning in first class mills and always given satisfaction. Now employed but for good reasons would like to change. Fine references. Address No. 2037.

**WANT** position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work including electric drive and steam turbines. Have two doffers, age 16 and 18. Address No. 2039.

**WANT** position as overseer of spinning, or as second hand in large room. Have had long experience, married, age 38, strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2039.

**WANT** position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Am experienced on yarns of all kinds both combed and peeler. Local and staple cotton. Also understand reworking waste. 10 years as overseer of carding and spinning. 3 years as superintendent. Can furnish best of references. Would like to get in touch with party that is not getting results from their mill. All correspondence will be treated confidential. Address No. 2040.

**WANT** position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on 300 drills and chambrays and am giving satisfaction on present position but for good reasons would like to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2041.

**WANT** position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner in weaving mill. Have had experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2043.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on market yarns and am also expert carder. Fine references. Address No. 2042.

**WANT** position as overseer of spinning. Have had 18 years of experience and am 46 years old and married. Strictly sober. Can give references. Address No. 2048.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like to change. Good manager of help. Experienced on all kinds of machinery. Can furnish high class references from good mills. Address No. 2049.

**WANT** position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2045.

**WANT** position as overseer of weaving. Have had five years' experience as overseer. Have had

practical experience in loom fixing on Draper and plain looms. Age 35; married. And can furnish references as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2047.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have been superintendent for several years and giving entire satisfaction but for good reasons desire to make a change. High class references. Address No. 2044.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Have filled position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had splendid experience. References if desired. Address No. 2050.

**WANT** position as general manager, agent or treasurer or small or medium size Southern mill either on yarn or cloth. Have had experience on both business and practical sides of cotton manufacturing and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2051.

**WANTED.** Position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Am now employed as superintendent and only want to change for larger mill and to better my condition. Am strictly sober and have diploma from I. C. School. Am practical from picker to finishing department. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 2052.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Am now employed and have held present position satisfactorily but prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 2053.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding. Have had experience on both carding and combed yarns in first class mills and can furnish high class reference. Address No. 2024.

**WANT** position as carder and spinner. 19 years as carder and spinner and 10 years as overseer. Experienced on Nos. 3's and 25s white and colored work. Now employed as carder and spinner and have held present job four years. Address No. 2054.

**WANT** position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have long experience in carding and spinning and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 5057.

**WANT** position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 2057.

**WANT** position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had 26 years experience in carding and spinning and five years as overseer. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2058.

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In selecting a location for your plant you should keep in mind that proximity to raw material, proximity to markets, transportation facilities, low cost of power, abundance of labor, efficiency of labor and economical living conditions for that labor are the sine qua non of success.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company will place at your disposal, without cost, a man who will personally help solve your problem and call to your attention the most advantageous locations.

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"The Progressive Railway of the South"

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### PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

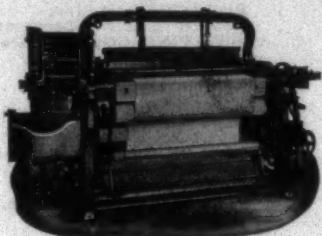


M. V. RICHARDS, Commissioner,

Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

## "IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.



### They Produce Superior Cloth

We invite correspondence and investigation

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READVILLE, MASS.

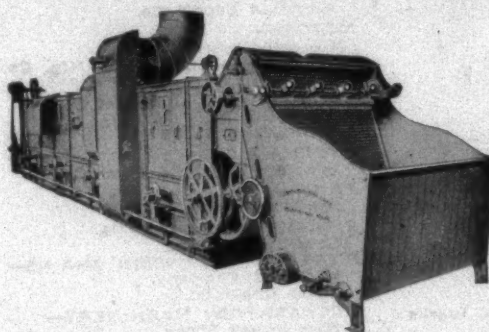
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On the Counter Drives increases speed of the looms from 4 to 6 picks per minute

For records of its performance address

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**Fireproof**  
cast iron frame,  
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Fast and Non-bronzing

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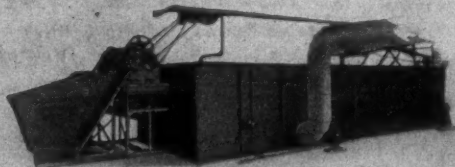
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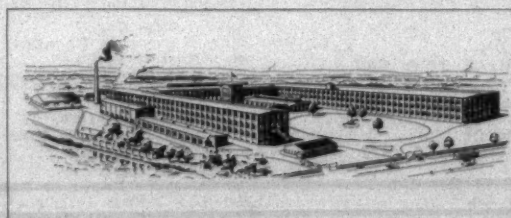
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